

### **Amendments to the Specification**

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 21, as follows:**

Also, because the first and second displaceable members are produced in separate manufacturing steps, in actual practice it is very difficult in actual practice adequately to adequately suppress changes in the gap caused by changes in ambient temperature.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 24, line 16, as follows:**

The depicted pixel in FIG. 1 indicates that each constituent pixel in the radiation detector of this embodiment is bilaterally symmetrical. Hence, the legs 3, 7 and respective displaceable members 5, 9 correspond to the legs 2, 6 and displaceable members 4, 8, respectively. In view of these similarities, description of the legs 3, 7 and of the respective displaceable members 5, 9 is omitted in the discussion below. However, it will be understood that discussion below pertaining to the legs 2, 6 and displaceable members 4, 8 4, 8 also is applicable to the legs ~~3, 7~~ 3, 7 and displaceable members 4, 8, respectively.

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 30, line 25, as follows:**

Although not illustrated in the figures, in a radiation detector according to this embodiment, the displaceable members 4, 5, 8, 9, the legs 2, 3, 6, 7, the response electrode 10, the reference electrode 11, and the radiation absorber 12 constitute a unit element (pixel). Normally, multiple pixels are arrayed one-dimensionally or two-dimensionally on the substrate 1. Also, although not illustrated, a "readout circuit" as known in the art can be formed on the substrate 1 that reads out the electrical ~~capacitance~~ capacitances between the diffusion zones 16, 17 of each pixel (i.e., the electrical ~~capacitance~~ capacitances between the electrodes 10, 11).

**Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 65, line 12, as follows:**

The radiation detector of this embodiment can be used, for example, instead of the radiation detector 200 in the imaging device shown in FIG. 69. In such an instance, a light-flux limiter 335 can be positioned near the point of convergence of the light flux 344. The light flux limiter 335 is defined, for example, as an aperture 335a configured so as to ~~selectively to~~ transmit only the diffracted light of the +1 diffraction order, for example, out of all the orders of

diffracted light reflected by the reflectors 390, 391 when irradiated with readout light j. The light-flux limiter 335 does not limit the light of the +1 diffraction order in any way. Thus, the optical image produced from the readout light as formed on the light-receiving surface of the CCD 330 is representative of the incident infrared image.